

乾隆大皇帝

TCHIEH LUNG TA WIIANG TEE
TCHIEH LUNG, THE GREAT EMPEROR.

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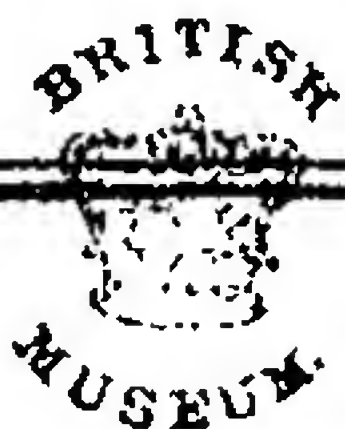
ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following sheets were composed in obedience to the public voice. The circumstances that led to an Embassy to China, the preparations that were made, the route that was pursued, the countries that were visited, the transactions that took place, all excited a curiosity, which the Minister, who originated the measure, was well disposed to gratify. And it was thought most likely to be satisfactory that the materials for this purpose should be entrusted to a person who had been himself acquainted, from the beginning, with every particular of the expedition; and who, afterwards, was present at every thing that passed during the progress of it. He has endeavoured to acquit himself of this duty, with all the diligence that the ill health under which he laboured would allow, in the expectation that, from the necessary delay of the Engravings, the Public would not have to wait for his part of the performance; and in the hope, likewise, that his efforts would be received with greater allowance, than if he had come forward from the suggestions of his own mind, and with a consciousness of talent and literary attainments, which might enable him to defy the severity of criticism.

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NAVIGATION THROUGH THE YELLOW SEA. EMBASSADOR'S ENTRANCE INTO THE RIVER LEADING TO TIEN-SING.

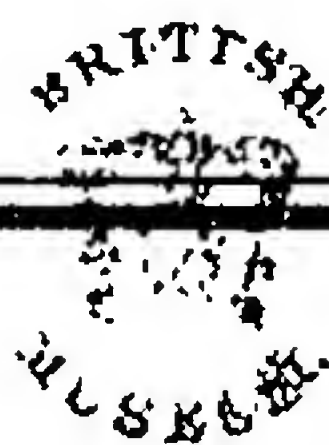
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A LIST OF THE PLATES

CONTAINED IN THE FOLIO VOLUME.



No. I. A general chart, on Mercator's projection, of the track of the ships from England to the gulf of Pe-che-lee, or Peking, and of their return to England; containing also the limits of the Chinese empire, as extended by the conquests of the present Emperor *Chien-lung*.

II. A view of the eastern side of the island of Amsterdam, in the Indian ocean, taken from the anchorage about a mile distant from the shore; also sketches of the island, and a plan of the great crater. This island, of volcanic origin, is still in a state of inflammation. It lies in latitude thirty-eight degrees forty-two minutes south, and longitude seventy-six degrees fifty-four minutes east of Greenwich.

III. A chart of part of the coast of Cochin-china, including Turon harbour, and the island of Callao; to which is added, a view of the entrance into Turon bay, the southern peak of the peninsula Tien-cha, bearing west by north, distant ten miles.

On approaching this peninsula from the southward or westward, the entrance into the harbour appears to lie between it and a curious group of marble rocks, which in fact are connected by a very low and narrow isthmus, not visible from the deck at the above distance of ten miles. The entrance is round the northern point of the peninsula.

IV. A chart on Mercator's projection, containing the track and sound-

ings of the Lion, Hindostan, and tenders, from Turon bay in Cochinchina to the mouth of the Pei-ho river in the gulf of Pe-che-lee, or Pekin.

As a great part of this track, namely, from the Chu-san islands to the western extremity of the gulf of Pe-che-lee, or Pekin, was never before navigated by European vessels, at least no accounts are extant of such navigation, particular pains were in this instance taken to ascertain the squadron's exact situation at noon of each day, as to latitude by meridional, or, when the weather was unfavourable for these, by double altitudes; and as to longitude, either by the mean of several time-keepers, whose rate of going had been determined near Nicholas point on the island of Java; or by observations of the distance of the moon's limb from the sun or fixed stars, taken by several persons at the same time, whenever the weather and situation of the objects would admit of it. Several sets of these being taken directly opposite, and in sight of, the bold projecting promontory of Shan-tung, and also when the squadron was afterwards at anchor near the mouth of the Pei-ho in the gulf of Pekin, it may be presumed that these situations, as well as indeed the whole track, are laid down with a tolerable degree of exactness.

V. A chart of several clusters of islands lying on the eastern coast of China, usually called the Chu-san islands, with the track of the Clarence from the southernmost group, called the Quee-sans, to the harbour of Chu-san. This plate contains also a sketch of the harbour of Chu-san, taken with the compass from the anchorage of the Clarence, and the appearance of the surrounding lands, as seen from the same spot.

Of these islands a chart had formerly been published; but the situation of the Holderness rock, tho taken exactly from the journal of the ship of that name, is very erroneously marked upon it; and it is of material consequence to know its exact position; nor is any notice taken in that chart of the rock on which the Hindostan struck; nor the proper

track laid down, thro the very intricate passages amongst those numerous islands. It was therefore thought that a new chart, with these and other alterations and additions, might not be useless to the future navigator.

VI. A sketch by compass of the coast of the promontory of Shan-tung, with the track of the ships, and the soundings, from the place of first making the land to the strait of Mi-a-tau.

From the great extension of this promontory, or bold point of land into the Yellow sea towards the kingdom of Corea, beyond the rest of the Chinese coast, it was conceived there might be a considerable degree of danger and difficulty in sailing round it into the gulf of Peking. The squadron, however, standing well in towards the coast, doubled the promontory in sight of the land the greatest part of the way, which furnished an excellent opportunity of marking down the different points, and the depth of water. It was of importance to have determined that there was no harbour fit for large ships in the strait, or among the islands of Mi-a-tau, as had been supposed from the information of Chinese pilots, and to have discovered an excellent bay on the northern coast of the promontory of Shan-tung, where none had been expected. This bay, and the whole coast, is laid down with as great accuracy as circumstances would allow.

VII. Views of the land which forms the eastern extremity of the promontory of Shan-tung.

This land, or an island near it, being the first likely to be seen by ships sailing thro the Yellow sea, and bound for the gulf of Peking; it was thought expedient to ascertain the exact position of the same, and to give names to such parts as were not so distinguished in the charts of the Chinese empire. This plate contains also a view of the coast near, and part of the city wall of Ten-choo-foo, taken from the anchorage of the Hindostan, in the strait of Mi-a-tau.

VIII. A sketch of the Pei-ho, or White river, from its entrance into the gulf of Pekin to the city of Ten-choo-foo, in which are marked down the cities, towns, principal villages, and military posts situated upon its banks. This plate contains also a sketch of the road from Pekin to Zhe-hol, in Chinese Tartary; in which are situated, at certain distances, six different palaces and gardens for the accommodation of the Emperor of China, when travelling between those two places.

IX. A sketch of a journey from Zhe-hol in Tartary, by land, to Pekin, and from thence by water to Hang-choo-foo, in China.

X. A sketch of a journey from Hang-choo-foo to Quang-choo-foo, or Canton, in China.

These two plates comprehend all that extent of country lying between the town of Zhe-hol, in Chinese Tartary and the city of Canton, at the southern extremity of the empire, a distance not less than fifteen hundred miles. The rivers and canals that open a direct communication between the capital and the port of Canton; all the cities of the first, second, and third order, with many considerable towns and villages, situated upon the banks of those canals and rivers; the general surfaces, as well as produce, of the different parts of the country that occurred in this route; with the temperature, as shewn by Fahrenheit's thermometer, at the time they were passed, are marked down on these sketches.

XI. A plan of the city and harbour of Macao, a colony of the Portuguese, situated at the southern extremity of the Chinese empire; containing references to all the forts, colleges, convents, and other public buildings and places of note; and also the depth of water, and nature of the ground, in every part of the inner harbour, as well as in the space between the peninsula and the northern entrance into the Typa; taken from an accurate survey made by a gentleman long resident on the spot.

XII. A leaf of the cactus opuntia, or prickly pear, with the cochineal insects that feed upon it. The male and female of those insects in the different stages of their existence and growth; and a fly, found in numbers upon the same plant, and supposed to feed upon the cochineal insect; accurately delineated from nature, at Rio de Janeiro, in South America.

XIII. The fire-backed pheasant of Java, a new species thus described by Doctor Shaw. Black pheasant with a steel-blue gloss; the sides of the body rufous; the lower part of the back fiery-ferruginous; the tail rounded; the two middle feathers pale yellow-brown.

XIV. View of a village on the borders of Turon bay, in Cochin-china, with a group of the natives amusing themselves with a game of shuttlecock, which they strike with the sides and soles of their feet instead of battledores.

XV. View in Turon bay, taken from the point of a small island, on which a few of the natives are assembling for the purpose of making an offering to the deity in a humble temple, consisting only of a few poles that support a thatched roof. The boat approaching the island, with the rowers standing, is one belonging to the governor of the district. The Lion and Hindostan are seen at anchor in the bay.

XVI. A mandarine, or magistrate of Turon, attended by his pipe-bearer. These, with few variations, are the usual dresses worn by the natives of Cochin-china, and differ little in their general appearance from those of China.

XVII. A Chinese military post. Military posts of a similar kind, but various in their form and plan of construction occur at certain distances, greater or less as may be deemed necessary, for the internal peace of the

empire, for the protection of travellers on the public roads, and of vessels on canals and rivers. Each contains in general from six to twelve men, who are drawn out in their best military attire, as represented in the plate, whenever a person of consequence passes by. Their dress is then taken off, and laid up carefully till a future occasion. The soldier on the top of the fort gives the signal, by striking a brazen instrument, called by the Chinese, Loo, of the approach of the person to be saluted, that the men may be prepared. Near to the military post there is frequently a small temple, as at the end of the wall in the present plate, in which is contained, among other deities, the god of war.

XVIII. Chinese military drawn out in compliment to the Ambassador, and falling on their knees, to receive him, where he is supposed to be about to land. Beside the military posts, mentioned in the last number, a considerable establishment of troops is kept up in every city of the empire. When the walls of any of these were approached by the barges of the Embassy, about three hundred soldiers were drawn up along the bank of the river or canal, in a single rank, the officer's tent was pitched, the military band began to play, and a salute of three small petards, placed perpendicularly in the ground, was fired off when the barge of the Ambassador, or those which carried Chinese men of rank, passed before the officer's tent.

XIX. Instruments of war used by the Chinese.

These may serve as a specimen of a few amongst the many kinds in use among the military of China.

XX. View of one of the western gates of the city of Peking.

The nine gates of this city resemble each other very nearly; except that the projecting wall in some is square, in others circular. The two lofty buildings are pretty much the same in all. The ditch, which in fact is a branch of a river, runs along the southern and western walls only of the

city, and on these sides divides it from the suburbs, which are very considerable at each gate, and a bridge of communication at those by which the river passes. The small two-wheeled carriage crossing the bridge, and drawn by one horse, is of the same kind as those which stand for hire in the streets of Peking, as do hackney coaches in England, and is the only kind of carriage used in the country.

XXI. Plan of the hall of audience, and of the three courts leading to it, at the palace of Yuen-men-yuen, in the neighbourhood of Peking, with the arrangement of some of the presents, as they were placed for the Emperor's inspection.

XXII. A view of the front of the hall of audience at the palace of Yuen-men-yuen. This plate will serve to convey a general idea of the superior kind of buildings in China, which are always erected on platforms of stone-work, and their large projecting roofs are supported on columns of wood.

XXIII. Plans, sections, and elevations of the great wall of China, and of some of the towers near the pass of Cou-pe-koo. The wall appears to be generally of an uniform construction and dimensions throughout, but the towers differ in their plan and strength, according to their situation; those erected across a pass, or upon a river, so as to be easily approached by an enemy, are the highest and strongest. Some consist of one, and others of two stories, beside the platform on which the parapet stands and that part which is below the terrace of the wall, this being either of solid masonry or brick-work, or retaining walls only, with the intermediate space filled with earth.

XXIV. A view of part of the great wall of China, called by the natives Van-lee-ching, or wall of ten thousand lee, taken near the pass of Cou-pe-

koo. At this place the wall is carried over the summits of the highest mountains, some of which are not less than three thousand feet in perpendicular height, and appear to be almost inaccessible. Some of the towers are in ruins, as that in the fore-ground of the view; but others, which more immediately command the passes, are kept in good repair. This wall, according to the charts of the empire made from actual surveys, is more than fifteen hundred miles in length, and in many places it is double, and even triple, for the better defence of the passes. The masonry and brick-work in the towers alone exceed those of all London.

XXV. The approach of the Emperor of China to his tent in Tartary, to receive the British Ambassador.

This tent was erected for the purpose, in a part of the grounds belonging to the palace, and called Van-shoo-yuen, or garden of ten thousand trees. Before the tent were arranged in two ranks, a great number of persons, consisting of tributary princes, representatives of sovereigns, ministers of state, governors of provinces, officers of the tribunals, and other mandarines of rank, waiting the approach of the Emperor, who is borne in an open chair supported by sixteen men. The British Ambassador and his suite stood at the front of the rank, on the right hand side, in advancing towards the tent.

XXVI. Plan, section, and elevation of Poo-ta-la, or great temple in which the lamas worship, near Zhe-hol, in Tartary. The roof of the middle part of this immense building is said to be covered with tiles of solid gold.

XXVII. A view of Poo-ta-la, or great temple, near Zhe-hol, in Tartary; with the town of Zhe-hol in the distance, taken from a hill, in the Emperor's park. The smaller buildings which surround this large fabric are the habitations of the priests, or lamas, about eight hundred of which are attached to this temple.

XXVIII. Punishment of the Tcha. This, usually called by Europeans the Cangue, is a common punishment in China for petty offences. It consists of an enormous tablet of wood, with a hole in the middle to receive the neck, and two smaller ones for the hands, of the offender, who is sometimes sentenced to wear it for weeks or months together. He is suffered, provided his strength will enable him, to walk about; but the burden is so great, that he is generally glad to seek for a support of it against a wall or a tree. If a servant, or runner of the civil magistrate, takes it into his head that he has rested too long, he beats him with a whip made of leathern thongs till he rises. Near the gate of the Ambassador's hotel, in Pekin, half a dozen of these instruments were placed in readiness, to clap upon the shoulders of any of the Chinese servants who should happen to transgress.

XXIX. A view in the gardens of the imperial palace of Pekin. This is an artificial mount thrown up round the palace of Pekin, and is that on which the last of the Chinese Emperors, before the accession of a Tartar family, on hearing that the usurpers had entered his capital, first hanged his daughter, and then stabbed himself. The mountains at a distance are those behind the palace of Yuen-men-yuen.

XXX. A dramatic scene on the Chinese stage. The principal story of the piece, of which this scene represents a part, is taken from the ancient history of the country. It opens with the account of an emperor of China and his empress, who, in the midst of perfect felicity and apparent security, are surprised by a sudden revolt among their subjects. A war ensues; many battles are fought upon the stage; and at length the arch-rebel, a general of cavalry, characterized on the stage by a whip in his hand, overcomes his sovereign, whom he slays with his own hand. The captive empress appears in all the agonies of despair naturally resulting from the loss of her husband, as well as of her state and dignity, and indeed danger of her honour. Whilst she is uttering lamentations, and rending

the skies with her complaints, the conqueror enters. Of this scene the plate is a representation. He approaches her with respect, addresses her in a gentle tone, attempts to soothe her sorrows, talks of love and adoration; and, like Richard the Third and Lady Anne in Shakspeare, in less than half an hour prevails on her to dry up her tears, to forget a dead husband, and to console herself with a living one. The persuasions of her own officers and attendants in favour of the general, have more weight with the lady than the supplicating priest, who, prostrate on the ground, intreats her not to marry the murderer of her husband. The piece concludes as usual with the nuptials, and a grand procession.

The dresses worn by the ancient Chinese are still preserved in the drama. The band of music has its situation on the back part of the stage; there is no change of scene; and, in general, the front of the theatre is exposed to the open air.

XXXI. View of a Pai-too, or, as it has usually been called, a triumphal arch. These sort of ornamented buildings are common in every part of China; some of stone, and others of wood. Most of them have been erected at the public expence, for perpetuating the memory of such persons as have rendered public services to their country, but many have been raised for the mere gratification of personal vanity. On some erections of a similar kind, the characters denote them to be of no further use than to point out, like our guide-posts, the distances of places from the spot on which they stand. The building on the right hand corner of the plate is a tower or fortress, and that on the left, a place for theatrical representations, which are always entirely open in front. In the centre, near the foot of the triumphal arch, the punishment of the bastinado, or bamboo, is inflicting on a person for misbehaviour, by order of a civil magistrate.

XXXII. A Quan, or Mandarine, bearing a letter from the Emperor of China. These may be considered as exact portraits of both man and horse.

The letter bound across his shoulders in a wooden case, covered with silk, was one from the Emperor of China to the King of Great Britain, and was carried before the Ambassador along the paved road from Pekin to Tong-tchoo. All passengers on the road, on meeting the officer charged with this imperial letter, were obliged to shew a proper respect to it, by stepping off the paved road, and if on horseback, by dismounting, while it passed.

XXXIII. A view near the city of Lin-tsin, on the banks of the grand canal. The principal building in this view is a Ta, or Pagoda, as it has usually but improperly been called. These buildings generally consist of five, seven, or nine stories, and as many projecting roofs; and their height is from four to seven of their diameters. They are never intended for places of religious worship, as the Indian term given to them seems to imply, and as has been generally imagined; but have either been erected as monuments to the memory of some great person or event, or is merely as objects for the termination of a view; and for this latter purpose they very frequently crown the summit of the highest hills. The buildings on each side of the plate, with pillars erected in front, are houses inhabited by public officers of the district; and the figures are groups of peasantry assembling on the banks of the canal, to see the barges of the Embassy pass.

XXXIV. Plan and section of a sluice, or floodgate, on the grand canal of China, and of an inclined plane between two canals of different levels. The canals of China have no locks, like those of Europe; and their floodgates are totally different. These consist merely of a few planks let down separately one upon another, by grooves cut into the sides of the two stone abutments that project from each bank, leaving a space in the middle just wide enough to admit a passage for the largest of their vessels. As few parts of a Chinese canal are level, but have a current one way or the other, the use of these sluices, assisted by others cut through the sides of the banks, is to

regulate the quantity of water in the canal. The glacis, or inclined plane, is had recourse to only where the surface of the country is too uneven to admit of a continued canal. The vessels are forced up these planes by means of capstans fixed on each pier; and if one machine on each side be found insufficient, holes are ready made on the top of the pier for receiving others. By the assistance of a number of men, who obtain a livelihood by constantly attending at those places, vessels are made to pass from one canal to another with great expedition.

XXXV. Chinese barges of the Embassy passing through a sluice, or floodgate on the grand canal. When the planks that form these floodgates are first drawn up, and the surface of the water on one side happens to be considerably higher than that on the other, the vessels are carried through by the current with great rapidity. Tho the Chinese are very dexterous in the management of their vessels thus shooting thro sluices, yet to prevent the possibility of accident, the soldiers that are stationed at small military posts, usually erected on the abutments, attend on each side with fenders of leather stuffed with wool, or some other soft substance, to prevent the barge from striking against the stone pier. The double-roofed building on the left pier is a temple of religious worship, of which kind there are great numbers in almost every part of the country.

XXXVI. View across the lake Pao-yng, shewing its separation from the grand canal by a strong embankment of earth. In this lake an extensive fishery is carried on, principally by means of the *Pelicanus Sinensis*, or fishing corvorant of China. These birds are here trained up to the exercise of fishing, and sent from hence to all parts of the empire. At this place the barges of the Embassy halted, while their large single masts were taken down and others erected in their stead, consisting each of two poles meeting together at the top, and extending at the bottom to each side of the vessel, where they turn on swivels, and may thus be lowered down speedily, so as

to permit the barges to pass thro the arches of bridges, which are very frequent in the southern part of the grand canal.

XXXVII. The *Pelicanus Sinensis*, or fishing corvorant of China. This bird appears to be a different species from any hitherto described by naturalists. Its specific character may be thus distinguished. Brown pelican, or corvorant, with white throat; the body whitish beneath, and spotted with brown; the tail rounded: the irides blue; the bill yellow.

XXXVIII. View of the suburbs of a Chinese city. The double-roofed building on the right hand side of the print is a temple of religious worship. The small box supported on four poles, and ascended by a ladder, a look-out house, one of which is erected at almost every military post; and the building with the gateway thro it serves as a repository for arms, clothes, and other military stores. The method of fishing with a net stretched out by four pieces of bamboo, and suspended to a long pole, as in the hands of the figure sitting on the bank of the river in the fore-ground, is an universal practice throughout the empire.

XXXIX. A view of the Chin-san, or golden island, in the Yang-tsé-kiang, or great river of China. This island, situated in the middle of the Kiang where the width is near three miles, is the property of the Emperor. It is interspersed with pleasure-houses and gardens, and contains a large monastery of priests, by which the island is almost entirely inhabited. A vast variety of vessels in form and size are constantly moving about on this large river. That on the left side of the print is an accurate portrait of a Chinese ship of war.

XL. Chinese barges of the Embassy preparing to pass under a bridge. Tho some of the bridges in China are sufficiently high to admit of vessels to pass through their arches without striking their masts, yet as there are

others of a lower construction, the masts of all their barges are contrived to lower down occasionally. To prevent carriages from passing over those bridges that are intended only for the accommodation of foot passengers, they are ascended by steps, as appears upon that on the left side of the print, under which a communication is formed between the grand canal and another branching off from it, without any inconvenience to foot passengers, or those people whose employment is to track the barges.

XLI. View of the Lake *See-hoo*, and tower of the thundering winds, taken from the Vale of Tombs. This lake, on the borders of which stands the wealthy and extensive city of Hang-choo-foo, with the surrounding scenery, is accounted one of the grandest, as well as most beautiful, spots in all China. The *Lui-fung-ta*, or tower of the thundering winds, standing on the point of a promontory jetting into the lake, forms a bold object. It is said to have been built in the time of the philosopher Confucius, who lived three centuries before the Christian æra. In the Vale of Tombs the variety of monuments is almost infinite. Abundance of naked coffins lie scattered upon the ground; and the sides of the hills that rise from the vale are thickly set with groups of sarcophagi, in the shape of small houses, arranged in such a manner as to look like so many Lilliputian villages.

XLII. Economy of time and labour, exemplified in a Chinese waterman. In the river Chen-tang-chiang, near Hang choo-foo, very large boats are frequently managed by one man, who with great dexterity will run thro a whole fleet of vessels, steering his own boat with one hand, managing the sail with the other, and pulling a large oar with his foot; and at the same time smoking his pipe with the greatest ease and indifference.

XLIII. The rock of Quang-yin, with an excavation near its base, serving as a temple and dwelling for several priests of Fo. This rock is composed of one solid mass of grey marble, rising out of the margin of the

river to a height exceeding six hundred feet. In a large rent near the base is a temple of two stories, ascended by flights of steps hewn out of the sides of the cavern. The faces of the rock on the side next the river are so steep, that this dreary mansion can only be approached by water.

XLIV. The Scoop-wheel of China, for lifting water upon the banks of rivers for agricultural purposes. These wheels, which are very common in the southern provinces, are made entirely of bamboo, are put together without a nail, and are from fifteen to forty feet in diameter. They come nearest to the Persian or bucket-wheel, but are materially different in the principle and construction. A wheel thirty feet in diameter will lift, in the course of twenty-four hours, near seventy thousand gallons of water.

A LIST OF THE ENGRAVINGS

CONTAINED IN THE TWO QUARTO VOLUMES.

IN THE FIRST VOLUME.

I. Frontispiece. Chien-Lung, Ta-whang-tee, or Chien-Lung, the great Emperor of China, habited in the dress in which he usually appears when giving audience.

II. The Adansonia, or Baobab, sometimes called in English, the monkey bread-fruit tree of St. Jago, whose trunk at the base measures fifty-six feet in girth.

III. View of the largest of the islands of Tristan d'Acunha, when bearing north, and distant three or four miles.

IV. A Cochin-chinese boat of ten pair of oars, belonging to the governor of the district of Turon.

V. Curious insects found on a particular plant growing on the borders of Turon bay, and supposed to be those from which the white wax of the East is obtained.

VI. The feet and ankles of a Chinese lady, dressed with the bandages and shoes, such as are in general worn; and also the feet undressed, to shew the manner of bending all the toes, except the great one, under the sole of the foot.

VII. The Chinese mariner's compass, with the divisions, characters, and circles, generally marked upon such as are to be applied to nautical purposes; this engraving is the size of the instrument from which it was taken.

IN THE SECOND VOLUME.

VIII. Frontispiece. Portrait of his Excellency the Earl of Macartney, Ambassador extraordinary from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China.

IX. The Hai-vang, or Neptune of the Chinese, as he appears in Hai-ching-miau, or temple of the sea god at Ta-coo. In one hand he holds a magnet, as emblematic of security; and a dolphin in the other, to shew his sovereignty over the inhabitants of the sea; his head, beard, and hair, are evidently intended as a personification of water.

X. Two men throwing water out of a river into a reservoir on the bank, by swinging a basket with a pair of ropes fixed to its opposite sides. The bucket that is suspended at the end of a pole, which turns upon another fixed upon the bank, is drawn by hand to be filled with water; it is then more than counterpoised by the weight which is fixed to the other extremity of the pole, and consequently drawn up without further trouble. Such machines are frequent along the banks of the Pei-ho, and other rivers of China, for raising water for the grounds.

XI. A female divinity in the temple of Tong-choo-foo, taken from a figure of wood. From the eye depicted on a brass plate, which is held in her hands, it is probably intended as a personification of Prudence. In a bronze vessel standing near her are burning some matches made from the dust of sandal wood, and mixed with other perfumes.

XII. A bronze vessel, five or six feet in height, standing on a hexagonal pedestal of stone in the middle of one of the courts of the temple at Tong-choo-foo. In tripods such as these, perfumed matches, pieces of tin foil, gilt and painted paper, or any other kind of burnt offerings, are placed by those who visit the temple, for the purpose of consulting their destiny.

XIII. The method by which large and heavy packages are transported from one place to another on men's shoulders. The plan will explain the manner of fixing the poles so that thirty-two men may apply themselves (two at each extremity of the poles, that are parallel to the sides of the package) with an equal division of the burden.

XIV. The method of carrying sedan chairs belonging to persons of rank.

XV. The manner of crushing rice and other grain or pulse, by raising a lever with the foot, at the opposite extremity of which is fixed a cone-shaped stone, that falls into a semicircular bason of the same material.

XVI. A statue of bronze, intended as a representation of a lion, one of which is placed at each side of the great gateway of the first court leading to the hall of audience, at the palace of Yuen-men-yuen.

XVII. The Throne of the Emperor of China in the hall of audience at Yuen-men-yuen. This throne is of carved wood, somewhat darker than, but much resembling, mahogany. The platform is covered with English scarlet broadcloth, and the imperial chair with yellow silk. The characters on the parallelogram above it, are epithets in praise of the Emperor, and that in the lozenge is that of *foo*, which signifies felicity, a character in high estimation among the Chinese. This character, written by the hand of the Emperor, is sometimes purchased by the curious Chinese at a very high price.

XVIII. A carved Sceptre of jade stone, emblematical in China of peace and felicity. One of the same figure, but of agate, was sent to his Majesty, one was presented to the Ambassador, and another to the Minister Plenipotentiary; the purse annexed to the sceptre was given by the Emperor to the Ambassador's page.

XIX. An Agate of extraordinary size, supported on a marble pedestal in one of the Emperor's palaces in the gardens at Zhe-hol. This agate is four feet in length, is carved into a landscape, and bears a copy of verses written by the present Emperor.

XX. A mass of indurated earth and gravel, cemented together so as to have the appearance of solid rock; it is pyramidal, and stands on its smaller base on one of the hills near the town of Zhe-hol. Its height is about two hundred feet.

XXI. The Lui-shin, or spirit that presides over thunder, the Jupiter of the Chinese. This figure has the wings, beak, and talons of an eagle. In his right hand he holds a mallet, to strike the kettle-drums with which he is surrounded, whose noise is intended to convey the idea of thunder, whilst his left is filled with a volume of undulating lines, very much resembling those in the hands of some of the Grecian Jupiters, and evidently meant to convey the same idea, namely, that of the thunderbolt, or lightning.

XXII. Two fishermen bearing their boat on their shoulders towards a lake in which they mean to fish, with the species of corvorant, that the Chinese have rendered docile and expert in that kind of employment.

XXIII. The manner of drawing up a large net upon the deck of a fishing boat. Many fishermen with their families have no other habitation but boats such as these.

XXIV. An exact portrait of a Chinese bridge, and a barge with its masts struck, or lowered down, to enable it to pass under the arch.

XXV. One of the methods used in China for working the chain-pump, to raise water for agricultural purposes, out of one reservoir to another.

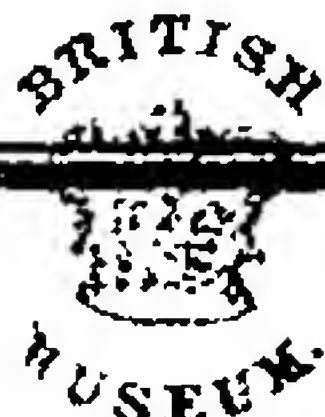
XXVI. Chinese plough, such as are most generally in use throughout the country. It has but one handle, and no coulter, this last being deemed unnecessary, as there is no lay-ground, and consequently no turf to cut thro in China.

XXVII. The *Camelia Sasanqua*, called by the Chinese Tcha-wha, or flower of tea, a plant which grows in great abundance, and without much cultivation, on the hills of the southern provinces. From the nut, or berry, of this plant, very much resembling, but larger than, the tea-seed, the Chinese express a very fine esculent oil, which is in high estimation with them.

XXVIII. The Cave of Camoëns at Macao, in which this poet is said to have composed his famous poem of the *Lusiad*: the column that appears to support the immense overhanging rock is modern, and perfectly unnecessary, the stone having for ages continued to hang without the aid of the pillar.



EMBASSY TO CHINA.



CHAPTER I.

OCCASION OF THE EMBASSY.

IT has justly been observed, that the interests and pursuits of so active and opulent a portion of the community as is engaged in trade throughout the British dominions, occupy, at all times, much of the attention, and, in the proper spirit of a commercial nation, influence many of the measures of the government. It was naturally supposed, therefore, when the determination was known of sending an embassy to China from Great Britain, that it was undertaken for commercial purposes. In fact, the intercourse between the two countries was carried on in a manner that required a change. No circumstance had occurred, either when it was first attempted by the English, or since it has been established, that could tend to place it on a more advantageous footing for them. The natives of other European countries, who undertook to trade in China, were generally, in this respect, more fortunate.

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The Portuguese were the first who frequented the Chinese coasts upwards of two centuries ago, and about

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the period of their most brilliant exploits, as well as of the fame which necessarily followed them. They had rendered such signal services to the empire of China, that, in return, lands for building a town, near to a safe harbour at the southern extremity of the country, with several collateral advantages, were granted to them; and notwithstanding the decline of their power and reputation has gradually led to an encroachment upon their privileges, the recollection of a long and useful connection contributes to procure them still, on the part of the Chinese, a more familiar and confidential reception, and, indeed, a marked preference, in particular instances, before other Europeans.

The Dutch, in consequence of assistance supplied by them for the reduction of a formidable rebel, named Co-shing-ga, whose fleets infested the eastern coasts of China towards the middle of the last century, were, for a time caressed by the established government; and invited even to Peking, where the first emperor of the Man-choo Tartar race was then sitting on the throne. His successor, the great Cam-hi, or, as more accurately pronounced, Caung-shee, during a long and prosperous reign, received, very favourably, any foreigners skilled in such arts and sciences as were better understood in Europe than by his own subjects. He admitted many of those foreigners into his service and confidence; and employed some of them in political negotiations. They

all happened to belong to different religious societies of the Roman Catholic persuasion, founded in different parts of the continent of Europe ; and were men, who being inspired with zeal for the propagation of the principles of their faith among distant nations, had been sent abroad for that purpose by their respective superiors. Several of those who arrived in China, acquired considerable esteem and influence, as well by their talents and knowledge, as by uncommon strictness of morals, disinterestedness, and humility: qualities and a conduct that leave little room for clashing, at least in temporal affairs, with the views of other men ; and command the veneration even of those who are not disposed to imitate the example. By means like these, they not only gained proselytes to their religion, but gave a favourable impression of the countries from whence they came: thus, and by personal solicitations, serving the cause of such of their countrymen as were engaged in pursuits of commerce in any Chinese port.

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But the English had no opportunity of rendering themselves acceptable by public services ; nor had they any other means of securing respect for their character, or protection for their trade. Mercantile speculations, to other distant countries, from England, had indeed been encouraged, and assisted by the special countenance and recommendation of the sovereign upon the throne.

“ Queen Elizabeth ” according to the history of com-

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merce, “ in the last year of the sixteenth century, sent
 “ out John Mildenhall over land from Constantinople
 “ to the court of the Great Mogul for obtaining certain
 “ privileges for the English, for whom she was then
 “ preparing a charter. He was long opposed by the arts
 “ and presents of the Spanish and Portugueze Jesuits at
 “ that court ; and it was some years before he could
 “ entirely get the better of them.” It is recorded, that the
 same wise princess wrote strong recommendatory letters
 to the emperor of China, to be delivered by the chiefs
 of an expedition intended for that country in her time ;
 but misfortunes at sea prevented the ships from ever ar-
 riving there. Nor does it appear that any regular trade
 was afterwards attempted with that empire, to which
 the Portugueze seem to have long arrogated the exclu-
 sive privilege of resorting, until the year 1634, when a
 truce and free trade to China, and all other places where
 the Portugueze were settled in India, was agreed to be-
 tween the viceroy of Goa and several English merchants,
 to whom a license for trading to the East Indies had
 been granted by King Charles the First, notwithstand-
 ing the exclusive charter of Queen Elizabeth to others.

Several ships were fitted out by these grantees, under
 the command of Captain Weddell, who thought it suffi-
 cient, in consequence of the agreement made at Goa, to
 bring letters for the governor of Macao, in order to be ef-
 fectually assisted in his projected intercourse with the

Chinese at Canton. But according to the manuscript account of that voyage, which seems to have been drawn up without disguise, “ the procurador of Maccow soon
“ repaired aboard the principal ship of the English,
“ and said, that for matter of refreshing, he would provide them ; but that there was a main obstacle to their
“ trading, which was the non-consent of the Chinese, who, he pretended, held his (the Portugueze) people
“ in miserable subjection. The English determined, however, to discover the river of Canton ; and fitted
“ out a barge and pinnace with above fifty men, which, after two days, came in sight of the mouth of the
“ river, being a very goodly inlet, and utterly prohibited to the Portugals (Portugueze) by the Chinese,
“ who do not willingly admit any strangers to the view of it, being the passage and secure harbour for their
“ best jounckes, both of war and merchandize ; so that the Portugal traffic to Canton was only in small vessels,
“ through divers narrow shoaled straits, amongst many broken islands adjoining to the main. The barge anchoring for a wind and tide to carry them in, a jouncke
“ of those that accustom to fish was descried early in the morning, whom Thomas Robinson followed, (a tedious chase by reason of their many oars) hoping to
“ have found some aboard that might have stood either of a pilot or interpreter ; but finding neither, having
“ used them with all courtesy, dismissed them, contrary

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“ to their timorous expectation ; and afterwards, for the
 “ same causes, and with the same success, spake with
 “ another ; but after a delay of several days a small boat
 “ made towards the pinnace ; and having sold some re-
 “ freshing, signs were made to carry some of the English
 “ to Canton, and bring them to the speech of the man-
 “ darines ; which the boatmen accepted of : but the next
 “ day, the pinnace being under sail with a fair wind
 “ and tide, after having passed by a certain desolate
 “ castle, a fleet of about twenty sail of tall jounckes, com-
 “ manded by the admiral of the sea’s deputies, passing
 “ down from Canton, encountered the English ; and,
 “ in courteous terms, desired them to anchor, which ac-
 “ cordingly they did ; and presently John Mounteney,
 “ and Thomas Robinson, went aboard the chief man-
 “ darine, where were certain Negroes, fugitives of the
 “ Portugalls, that interpreted.

“ At first the Chinese began somewhat roughly to ex-
 “ postulate what moved them to come thither, and dis-
 “ cover the prohibited goods, and concealed parts and
 “ passages of so great a prince’s dominions ? also, who
 “ were their pilots ? Thomas Robinson replied that they
 “ were come from Europe, to treat of such capitulation,
 “ as might conduce to the good of both princes and sub-
 “ jects, hoping that it might be lawful for them, as well
 “ as for the inhabitants of Maccow, to exercise a free
 “ commerce, paying duties as the others ; and as for

“ pilots, they had none ; but every one was able, by his
“ art, to discover more difficult passages than they had Occasion of
“ found. The Chinese hereafter began to be more affable, the Embassy.
“ and, in conclusion, appointed a small jouncke to carry
“ up Captain Carter, John Mounteney, and Thomas Ro-
“ binson, or whom else they pleased to the town (of
“ Canton), if the English would promise that the pin-
“ nace should proceed no further ; for though each of
“ these vessels was well furnished with ordnance and
“ treble manned, yet durst they not all to oppose her in
“ any hostile way. The same night Captain Carter,
“ Thomas Robinson, and John Mounteney, left the
“ pinnace, with order to expect their return ; and, being
“ embarked in a small jouncke of thirty tons, proceeded
“ towards Canton, with intent to deliver a petition to
“ the viceroy, for obtaining of license to settle a trade in
“ those parts. The next day they arrived within five
“ leagues of Canton, whither it seems the rumour of their
“ coming, and fear of them, was already arrived ; so that
“ they were required in a friendly manner to proceed
“ no further, but to repair aboard their own ships, with
“ promise of assistance in the procuring of license for
“ trade, if they would seek it at Maccow by the solici-
“ tation of some they should find there ; and would in-
“ stantly abandon the river : the which (having satisfied
“ themselves with this discovery, and willing to remove
“ the anxiety which their long absence might breed

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“ in the rest of the fleet) they readily performed. In a
“ little time the Portugalls’ fleet of six small vessels set
“ sail for Japan ; upon whose departure it was expected
“ that license of trade would have been permitted, ac-
“ cording as they still had borne in hand the English ;
“ but being then freed of their conceived fear lest Cap-
“ tain Weddell and his men should have surprised their
“ vessels, they instantly flouted the simple credulity (the
“ inseparable badge of folly) of the nation ; and, at last,
“ having assembled a council of purpose, sent the Eng-
“ lish a flat denial. The same day at a consultation
“ called aboard the admiral (Weddell) to that purpose,
“ Captain Carter, John Mounteney, and Thomas Robin-
“ son, delivered to the whole council, together with a
“ draught of the river, the sum of their attempts, success,
“ and hopes ; which being well pondered, it was gene-
“ rally consented, that the whole fleet should sail for the
“ river of Canton. They arrived, in a few days, before
“ the forementioned desolate castle ; and being now fur-
“ nished with some slender interpreters, they soon had
“ speech with divers mandarines in the king’s jounckes,
“ to whom the cause of their arrival was declared, viz.
“ to entertain peace and amity with them, to traffic freely
“ as the Portugalls did, and to be forthwith supplied for
“ their monies, with provisions for their ships : all which
“ those mandarines promised to solicit with the prime
“ men resident at Canton ; and in the mean time desire an

“ expectation of six days, which were granted; and the
“ English ships rode with white ensigns on the poop;
“ but their perfidious friends, the Portugalls, had in all
“ that time, since the return of the pinnace, so beslan-
“ dered them to the Chinese, reporting them to be rogues,
“ thieves, beggars, and what not, that they became very
“ jealous of the good meaning of the English; insomuch
“ that, in the night time, they put forty-six of iron cast
“ ordnance into the fort lying close to the brink of the
“ river; each piece between six and seven hundred
“ weight, and well proportioned; and after the end of
“ four days, having, as they thought, sufficiently forti-
“ fied themselves, they discharged divers shot, though
“ without hurt, upon one of the barges, passing by them,
“ to find out a convenient watering place. Herewith the
“ whole fleet, being instantly incensed, did, on the sud-
“ den, display their bloody ensigns; and, weighing their
“ anchors, fell up with the flood, and birthed themselves
“ before the castle, from whence came many shot; yet
“ not any that touched so much as hull or rope; where-
“ upon, not being able to endure their bravadoes any
“ longer, each ship began to play furiously upon them
“ with their broadsides; and, after two or three hours,
“ perceiving their cowardly fainting, the boats were
“ landed with about one hundred men; which sight
“ occasioned them, with great distractions, instantly to a-
“ bandon the castle and fly; the boats’ crews, in the mean

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“ time, without let, entering the same, and displaying
“ his Majesty’s colours of Great Britain upon the walls,
“ having, the same night, put aboard all their ordnance,
“ fired the council-house, and demolished what they
“ could. The boats of the fleet, also, seized a jouncke
“ laden with boards and timber, and another with salt.
“ Another vessel, of small moment, was surprised, by
“ whose boat a letter was sent to the chief mandarines at
“ Canton, expostulating their breach of truce, excusing
“ the assailing of the castle, and withal, in fair terms,
“ requiring the liberty of trade. This letter, it seems,
“ was delivered; for, the next day, a mandarine of no
“ great note, some time a Portugal Christian, called Paulo
“ Noretty, came towards the ships in a small boat with
“ a white flag, to whom the English, having laid open
“ the injuries received, and the sincere intent they had
“ to establish fair trade and commerce, and were no way
“ willing (but in their own defence) to oppose the China
“ nation, presented certain gifts, and dismissed him to
“ his masters, who were some of the chief mandarines,
“ riding about a point of land not far from the ships, who,
“ being, by him, duly informed thereof, returned him
“ again, the same night, with a small jouncke, and full
“ authority to carry up such, as should be appointed, to
“ Canton, there to tender a petition, and to conclude
“ further upon the manner of their future proceedings.
“ John Mounteney and Thomas Robinson passed up the

“ river, and, the next evening, arrived at the city, an-
“ choring close under the walls, in sight of the palace of Occasion of
the Embassy.
“ Champin, the admiral-general, and, on the morrow,
“ having procured a petition to be formally drawn up, by
“ the means of the said Noretty, they were called ashore,
“ and, passing through a treble guard, and, at length,
“ coming in sight of the chiefs assembled, they were
“ willed, according to the custom of the country, to
“ kneel; and Thomas Robinson, holding the petition at
“ large extended upon his head, delivered it to Noretty
“ to carry up to Champin; the contents whereof be so
“ reasonable, as before specified, he presently consented
“ unto, and promised his utmost assistance; blaming
“ the treachery of the Portugalls, whom he taxed as au-
“ thors, by their slanders, of all the precedent incon-
“ veniences: they returned from Canton fully satisfied,
“ and hereupon the Chinese guns were landed and de-
“ livered into their hands; their jounckes freely dis-
“ missed, and a seeming peace on all sides ensued.”

The whole of this relation marks the moderation of the Chinese towards strangers, or, perhaps, the weak and unsteady administration of a declining dynasty; but shews, at the same time, under what adverse auspices, the English were first introduced in China: these rash adventurers appearing as if not belonging to any nation, or avowed by any power, and misrepresented by those on whom they had placed dependance; nor had they

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been preceded by any English traveller, actuated by motives of piety or curiosity, who might announce, at least, the name of his country to some advantage. It continued to be so little known, even after the English had begun to traffic at Canton, that they were long distinguished, only, by the contemptuous appellation of *Hoong-mow-zhin*, which, as nearly as can be translated, may answer to that of *carotty-pated race*.

When the vast increase of the shipping of the English at Canton, and the eclat of their victories in Hindostan, as well as their conquest of the Philippine Islands in the Chinese seas, had attracted the attention of the court of Peking, the answers, to inquiries concerning them, from the missionaries, being the only Europeans to be consulted there, probably partook of the national and religious prejudices imbibed, until of late, by persons of that description, against the English. It must have required a long course of very reserved and cautious conduct on their part, to efface any unfavourable impressions given of them by other natives of Europe. But with such a conduct it was sometimes difficult to reconcile the independent spirit and freedom of action, resulting from the nature of the British government; and which might, however justifiable, have sometimes worn the appearance of presumption in the eyes of the supercilious and arbitrary magistrates of China, especially when observable in persons of a mercantile pro-

fession, which happens to be the lowest class in estimation there. Its more frequent, and worse consequences proceeded from the abuse of liberty in the vulgar and uninstructed minds of British seamen, and other persons in inferior stations. Their passions and caprices, being in great measure unrestrained, they exhibited such scenes of excesses and irregularities as were peculiarly disgusting and offensive to a people, whose minutest actions are controlled by specific regulations.

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the Embassy.

From these causes, of all foreigners frequenting the port of Canton, the English were certainly depicted in the most unfavourable colours to the government of the country; and probably treated with the greatest rigour upon the spot. And thus the imperial officers, under whose immediate inspection they were placed, were in little danger of reprehension for any ill treatment of their persons, or impositions upon their trade. Their complaints were considered as frivolous or ill-founded; and attributed to a restless and unreasonable disposition. Effectual measures were, likewise, taken to avoid a repetition of their remonstrances, by punishing such of the natives as were suspected of having assisted in translating the papers which contained them, into the language of the country. The few English, who were in any degree acquainted with that language, being necessarily brought forward for the purpose of communicating their grievances, became particularly obnoxious;

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and this circumstance contributed to deter others from any attempt to acquire it; and, indeed, to teach it to them was found to be a service of some danger. They were, thus, under the necessity of trusting entirely to the native merchants themselves, with whom they had to deal; and who found their account in acquiring, at least, as many English words as were necessary for carrying on their mercantile concerns. Besides, the vast superiority of rank, over all merchants, assumed by persons in authority in China, became an obstacle to all social or familiar intercourse between them, and the only Englishmen who went there. And, notwithstanding a British factory had been established upwards of an hundred years, not the least approach was made towards that assimilation of manners, dress, sentiments, or habits, which, in similar institutions elsewhere, tends so much to facilitate the views of commerce, as well as to promote the comforts of those immediately engaged in it.

Under such circumstances, the ancient prejudices against all strangers, always great in proportion as there is little communication with them, could scarcely fail to continue in their full force: those prejudices, not only operating upon the conduct of the Chinese, but reduced into a system, supported on the fullest confidence in the perfect state of their own civilization; and the comparative barbarism of every other nation, suggested the

precaution of making regulations to restrain the conduct of all Europeans frequenting their coasts; as if aware of the necessity of preventing the contamination of bad example among their own people. One port only was left open for foreign ships; and, when the season came for their departure, every European was compelled to embark with them, or leave, at least, the Chinese territories: thus abandoning his factory and unfinished concerns, until the return of the ships in the following year. There was little scruple in laying those restrictions on foreign trade, the government of China not being impressed with any idea of its importance to a country including so many climates, and supplying within itself, all the necessaries, if not all the luxuries, of life.

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the Embassy.

Tho the natives, immediately engaged with foreigners in mercantile transactions, have been very considerable gainers by such an intercourse, the body of the people is taught to attribute the admission of it, entirely, to motives of humanity and benevolence towards other nations standing in need of the produce of China, agreeably to precepts inculcated by the great moralists of the empire; and not to any occasion or desire of deriving reciprocal advantage from it.

For a considerable period, indeed, there was little demand for European goods at the Chinese markets; and the consequent necessity of paying for the surplus

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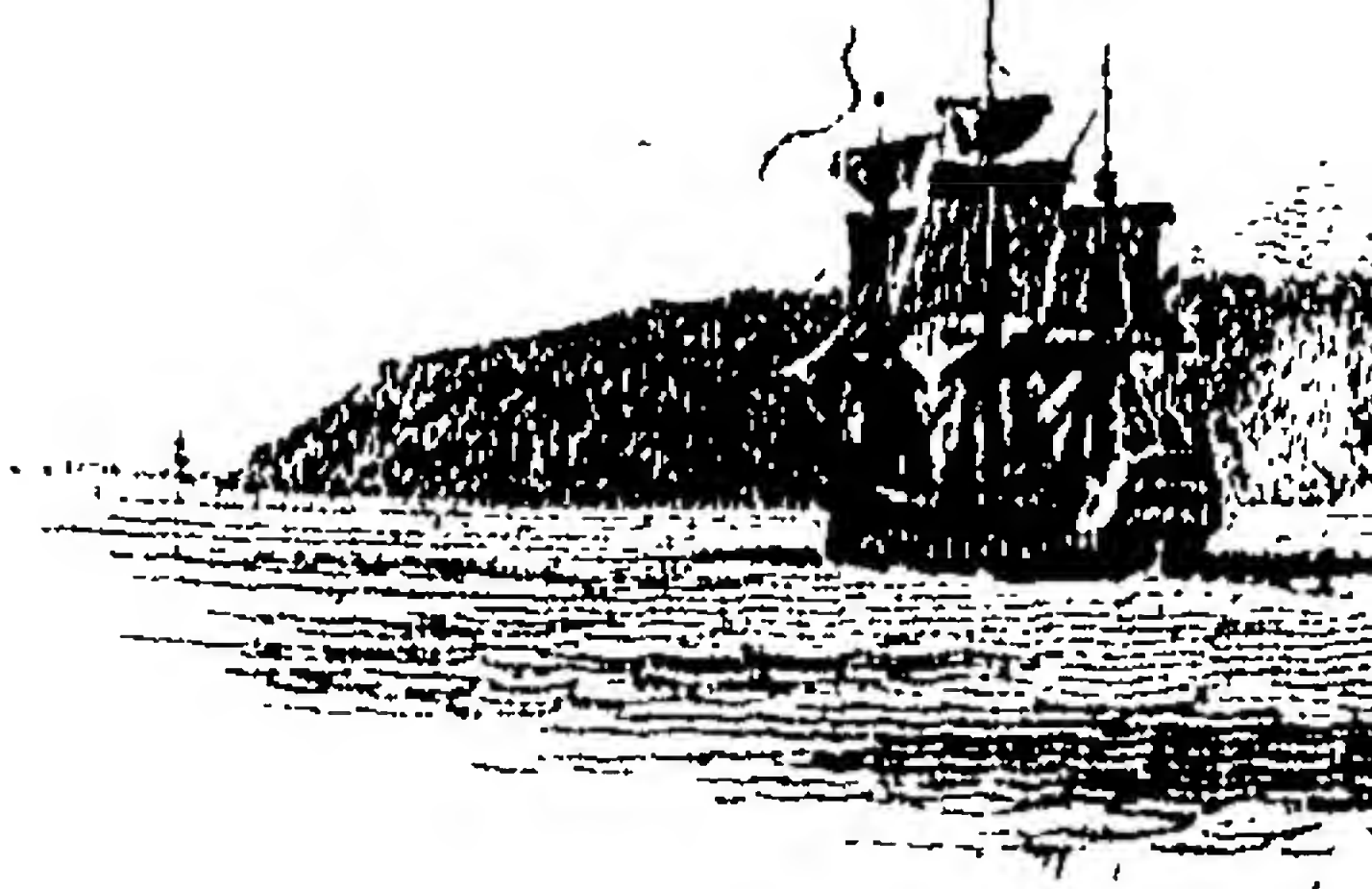
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In a few minutes, the
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VOL. I.

guish
instea
suppo
lengt
so lar
greate

leaves only the head
the rest untouched. If
were found lying upon
They hide themselves
in order to escape, i
Sometimes, indeed, in

ance
Thes
and
youn
the ca
they

.

tour, as well as for his
he had observed dur
the mortification to fir
despoiled, during his
siderable proportion

readers

St. I

northw

rially f

or any

shrubs

direct
winds
Lion
the so
course

pursuers, to become a
watching to dart upon
the water. Several w
some resembling jet d'
ered clouds, some not u

VOL. I.

added

sour-

occas

malt.

allow

of Java by its north-west
other, form those str
terspersed with a num
playing a scenery, in
of the lofty range of

by the
birth
to the
It is
oper

madrepora, corallipora,
flat, round, and branched;
white, and blue; and
in the same specimen
laria musica.

each of
whole
ance of
cluster
the T

is some increase of the
treasure of Batavia, is
plan of that city, taken
of which a copy is in
Dutch embassy to C

dome
as well
other
Th
board

- 1
- “ from the Fouyen
- “ sence of the Vice
- “ deliver a letter to h
- “ of Directors of th

VOL. I.

the

“ let

“ Ki

“ an

“ an

- ...studies to be encouraged
- “ perhaps, never so
 - “ the English comm
 - “ want of an interpr
 - “ conceiving and re

Th

vian

the p

those

versa

that covered a great
the company separat

Notwithstanding th
implying the enjoym
est number of the

“ few

“ mor

“ roxy

“ nue

“ in a

“ of the complaint.

“ however, prove al

“ instances, even for

“ comes so familiar

“ disease ; and in th

alive

“res

“bes

“the

“emo

remained ashore. . . .
rously open to all s
example of abstemio
and the governor we
but even from any k

VOL. I.

the R

“ sup

“ mi

“ ap

“ cie

“ to the different direc
“ of a deep ferruginous
“ red. This beautiful
“ broad zone, round
“ domes, was of a mu

“ ma

“ ph

“ ru

“ the

“ lov

upon the spot used to
was pestilential, and the
try is every where so v
sprinkled with such mag
canals, and drawbrid

moments

night

count

here v

when

offices and professions
to persons little qualified
gymen, and the principal
both said to have originated
Provinces furnish even

when

never

The

with

one

both

“ fort was protected
“ swamp, and toward
“ extensive flats, over
“ The only good app
“ which it sees and de

VOL. I.

“ qu

“ by

“ pr

“ in

“ T

4

“ here, must be from
“ situated to command
“ cipal passage into
“ island was of a pe

which
vinc
east
lain,
In

pany, to administer
sensible that they ha
sions of the country
vive mount quickly

temperance
drink a
And th
own co
beer, v

slave attends to ran
they rise, dress, drin
riages, and form par
to a late hour. The
of men, the ladies sele

gance,
formed
lately
and fa
stays,

exterior and exclusi
instance, appear abro
riages are distinguish
met by others, the la
the former. One of

VOL. I.

quire
in th
indep
that
Dut

wreak their vengeance
hension of such an ex-
ferring, at Batavia, fen-
they can be applied ;
them much exceeds t

siding

under

from

by sev

A fir

For those, however,
have lost since their
seem to have the ut
tract of ground is set
expence incurred in ex

tions o
even o
ries, an
priests

indeed, that also in
can be turned to little
dolent, that the Chin
necessary as in Java.

Both those Europe

dealing
there a
of the
hence
sugar, a

diminution in the sup
the Dutch Company
their inordinate thirst
become now so much
from the medical gar

VOL. I.

edges
surface
least
with
terized

is observed to grow always
is a creeping plant or
living tree. Its leaves,
are not very unlike those
extremely pungent. T

for s
the
vend
mile

rated. It is a com
exists, in that country
on the daggers of
wounds incurable;

of nat
throug
other
Java, v

not many accidents to
iguana, or guana, tho
much, in its exterior
or crocodile, which fr
this country. The fo

“ gul

“ trea

“ and

“ crat

penny for a pound
for the purpose of pl
consist as much of wa
employed in this lab
adapted, being almo

VOL. I.

might

In t

the Du

familie

rage, to

nor was it quite ceremonial, or that of the cordially.

In the midst of such to their guests was

moved
anchored
towed
Had the
might

case of separation. T
near that island, the
one cast, from twelve
from seven to four.
served throughout th

lout w
against
way so
Her p
crew v

the ships, to employ the
shore, (they having the
instrument for taking an
accuracy of the former
into the Straits of Sun

being
stand
good
Nich
Point.

degrees, fifty minutes
gitude, deduced from
of Jupiter's satellite, o
four minutes, thirty s
sections and observati

VOL. I.

when

shewe

their

observ

Th

alternately covered by
animal substances found
adhere to each other
mostly in rows, with
birds that build the

chief

cacy

rent

their

ing in the vicinity
fixed air or subterranean
builds those nests, in
thers marked with
tributed to it by Li

and in
condit
imply
mate f
Sev

stances which indicate
the sensual or vulgar

Some degree of
ever, have directed
stance. Sir Erasmus

neigh
ed ;
and p
some
artific

men from the ship
alleged that the fact
inhabitants thereabout
stopped there for wa
but chiefly from the

VOL. I.

man.

lying

anch

hung

gener

came out of an oven
even in the most h
agility was, in some
which happened no

more
sovere
ing se
reven

captive. He resides
style, within a fort gar
via, of which the cor
the King of Bantam, b
who lives in another

was d

In

ing ;

where

he had acquired such
his body, as to give
motion. Whenever he
to excite the wonder,

the sa
them.
ing ey
skipp

merely from the trunk
cipal branches, like
or the jack and bread

It was difficult to
the quantity of und

VOL. I.

section

was so

for th

Straits

witho

sail or a triangular
called a sky-scraper
' While the squadron
the Brothers, which
trees, and surrounde

the lar
from th
were a
the riv
rent.

like the King of Bantam
pels the miners to del
sells it to the Dutch at
contract. Those mine
rived at much perfecti

“ only

“ stay

“ twe

“ drec

“ plac

wrecked upon it some
certain its exact position
of a like misfortune
Jackall brigs, and six
for it in vain; so th

ears.

displ

Some

were

on th

across two-thirds of
wards, that beyond
the inner part of the
by a small island lyin
the bay is formed by

VOL. I.

ception

no Eu

bay w

with a

defenc

Chinese origin or relationship from the center of Chinese writing. of the party, could not stand their conversation

which

arrive

boat so

fore th

them

that had, on the first
or even of the poultry
away. In the principal
Chinese language, of
ported, as nearly as i

to the

with

“ peo

“ mer

“ inte

were in the Hindostan
upon the bars. In the
senger happened sudde
hauled up, fell back
whirled the capstan

escap
diate
men
wou
for so

VOL. I.

expo
in pa
less i
cult t
sever

formed, anciently, a part
on the Mongul invasion
thirteenth century, the
peninsula, containing
Tsionpa and Cambodia

It is not
land, in
deep, in
mity of
ed portio

cape called Varena, remarkable for having summit. To the north or Chin-chin bay, much country. According " is an excellent har-

these
in the
treme
of its
ther c

Many canoes were seen
land. The nearest were
among the fishermen,
squadron into the bay
proach strange vessels, i

main
coun
pher
and
and s

group of massy marble
castle, appearing to be
much larger than, the
perpendicularly from
miles to the northward

VOL. I.

a com
Whe
boat
away
Si

the day, to announce
stopping in it, and to
sions at reasonable and
was scarcely at anchor
came on board, for the

enab.

tors.

Euro

Chris

of the

done, by means of the
language. The neutral
squadron was announ
and a request made for t
For the first two or thr

was dr
ners o
interp
calcula
other

the neighbouring kings
success, notwithstanding
by the Chinese, and the
of Tung-quin and Coch
his own use, from his c

miss
time
had t
sador
into

mouth, and over the na
from the hours of thre
same hours in the afte
very quickly, and co
twenty-four hours. T

VOL. I.

At
of the
which
tower
over v

passing through it. In
which the town of T
mouth, sloped down to
infants, of two years
houses built among

any
turn
brou
toget
ing t

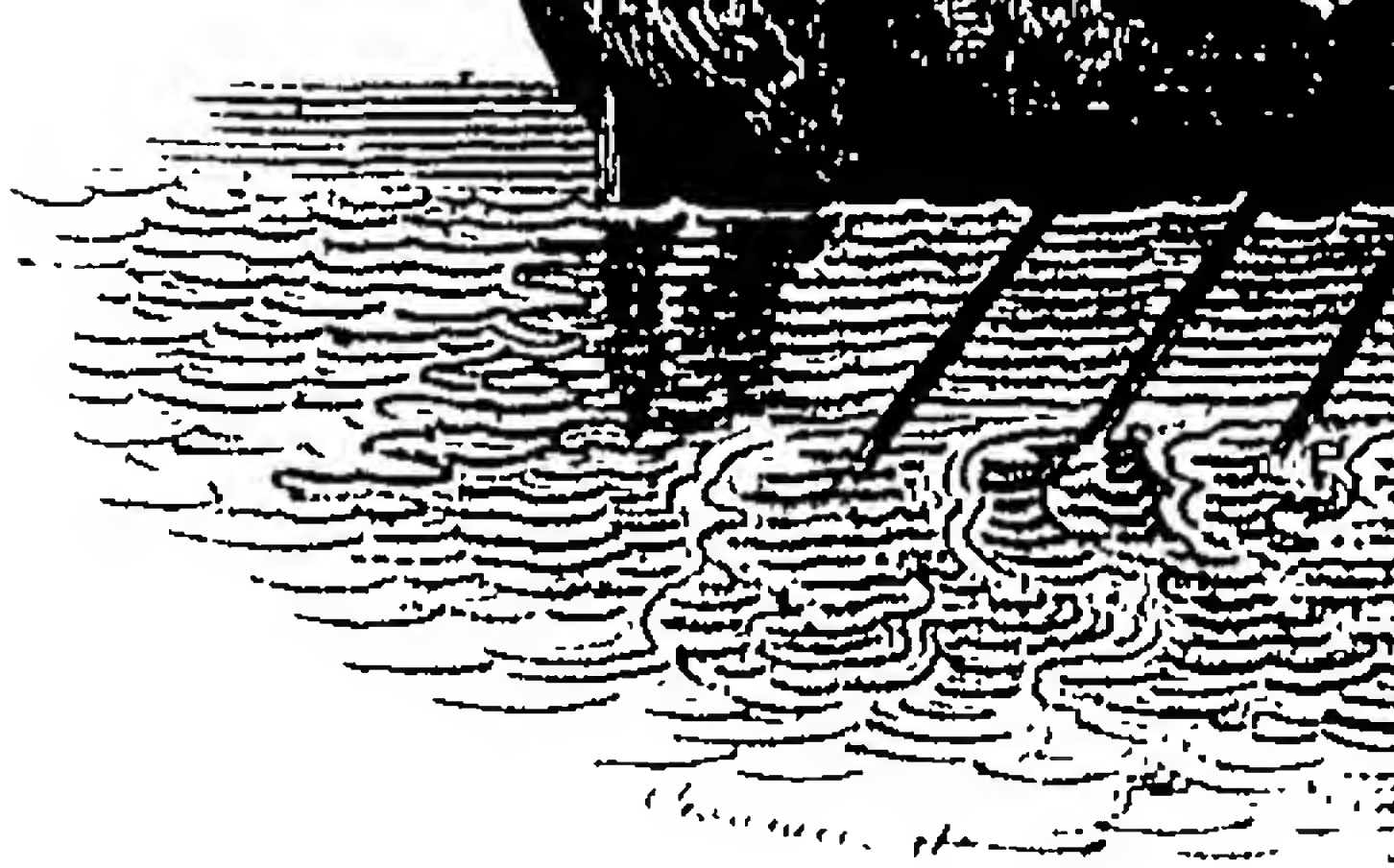
resembling what is
drank by the host th
by way of setting a
brim, in a true Euro
drinking, turned up

and a
for the
observ
counte
tacle s

shittlecock, and their
when it was approach
of exercise is represen

It is not at sportive
and active people ap

ing to
plan, b
bearin
ornam
of desi



dross
had be
probab
juices,
difficul

principally, to the
the people ; and ar
tuated as to have m
the upper orders w
justice, and more e

VOL. I.

exhibi

opera,

chorus

the fe

singers

The Cochinchinese
beside sabres, with p
with tassels of hair dye
cept in the service, or
allowed to use in dres

him w
of the
stances
Coch
phants

factories destroyed. It
was particularly ple
was found in the riv
the richest ore, so pr
action of fire to extrac

silk, c
sidere

Th
to the
ward,

Orice, which is the
beside that species which
that are afterwards introduced
in Cochin-china, called
thrives in dry light soil

addio
that p
requi
fore,

had, next the skin, ve
cotton. Turbans were
and hats, sometimes,
The most richly dresse

In the dress of th

VOL. I.

feath

Ever

or at

parti

ly w



“ co

“ gro

“ me

“ an

“ ead

equal. The greatest
“dron’s stay, was about
“sometimes, as high as
“of high water, at full
“six o’clock in the after

" do

" thi

" cul

" we

"

“ state of preparation

“ H. K. Villages, a

“ carried on, particula

“ preparing sugar and

the p
shore
cessity
Nove.

consisted in pepper, c
which were readily g
for a variety of Euro
ingly, several of the

“ He

“ sout

“ Hué

“ quir

river. A message

“ Turon bay, to come

“ send boats and people

“ ing to get over the

“ weather should prove

VOL. I.

“ suc

“ mac

“ to b

“ wer

“ striking upon the

“ that she soon would

“ however, it happened

“ tide rose, she got on

ed

“cruel

“arm

“In

“from

- chance of missing
- “ night over a danger
- “ more than sixty year
- “ sel's head was close
- “ luckily her sails w

“ ev

“ m

“ ou

“ a

“ six degrees east ;

“ distant. It was a

“ been brought to j

“ stretched out abo

“ the

“ ent

“ wa

“ ope

“ to conciliate the good
“ were very few of th
“ inhabitants having e
“ lies on the brig's ap

VOL. I.

“ wo

“ abo

“ sho

“ no

“ latitude fifteen deg
“ degrees fifty-seven
“ is from north-west
“ five miles, and the

“ to i

“ Th

“ of v

“ taste

- “ and an establishm
- “ requisite for the c
- “ its coast having b
- “ nably fortified by

for a
rally
article
own v

the present method
amongst them.

If, from these co
Cochin-china were to

admitted
though
expressed
the same
round

board, that some fore
in the attempt of pen
of the rivers, in an un
picious manner. On

VOL. I.

“ and

“ ash

“ wh

“ this

“ of f

“ if by violence. Th

“ the sea, and twent

“ san. He passed thro

“ In one of them was

“ pe

“ sor

“ wa

“ lon

squadron could consu
Company's factory a
proper compliments

that neighbourhood,
navigation was entire
was not the case with
chin-china and Macao

there
tween
conti
to th

prospect left a cheerful
a point were gained th
the voyage.

On the twenty-first

VOL. I.

and
The
or o
pear
parts

the eastward or the
“ those to the westward
“ even, and the depth
“ twenty fathoms. T

and
China
country
Or

uniform, and wore a sash
it right to take those
was prepared for any
without being in the
might be.

and

“ to p

“ ing

“ man

“ *Man*

“doubt of every eng
“to prevent the suc
“to it; and when h
“by their not havin

stead of
with s
it insu
“ their

Notwithstanding the
European factories, “
“ ticular, had already
“ bassy, availed them

VOL. I.

from
Emb
and
about

sioners that “ two of the
“ been ordered to hold
“ proceed to any part of
“ Majesty’s ships being

petre

presc

Cant

On

aries

of communicating with
by the Chinese to the
indeed, of the dependence
some degree, considered

are p

Ears, fr

both of

by large

Those r

suddenly in the barometer
fresh gale from the south
the twenty-fifth of June
ing time at sea from rain
heavy squalls, rain, the

coarse
dress
of the
that so

then breaking up, to
the compass, and as
tended course. Her
run within many of

VOL. I.

settled

Chu-s

On

pleasa

On the following
the nautical day, the
stand in nearer to Ch
in doing, on accoun

from
to hav
year
it is d

communicated by Th
a passenger on board
directors of the East
“ the bearings were

to the
Jack,
In the
accor

ordered' to be in read
to Tien-sing.

Most of the Chu-s
with a regular slope,

called

out to

D

betw

as size, such as the
for a time, almost an ex
decks were so crowded
waiting with such ea
became necessary to

VOL. I.

ured
rocks
in thi
a mile
bank,

quantity of ground g
worth the labour that
indeed, cultivated w
chiefly, in rice-plat

No ce
put to
rice.
titions

those who are not at
this spot, which extends
to the southward of
anchorage, in seventeen

Chu-sa.

year 17

to have

log-boo

“ open

place of the Clarence
direction, within thr
rent setting constant
east; and for the two
vessel continued in

on the
cers ca
chant,
the age
allowed

ways into the air; and
caution had been practised
would not have happened
were killed by a shot
joicing day, which ended

VOL. I.

compi

court f

duct th

the nor

duct th

rounded. Along the
dred yards, were sq
were also embrasure
chery; but there v
wrought-iron pieces

ance
gular
unco
stone
chief

chiefly, in the shops.

Of most of the latter classes, the feet were cated. They appeared been accidentally cut

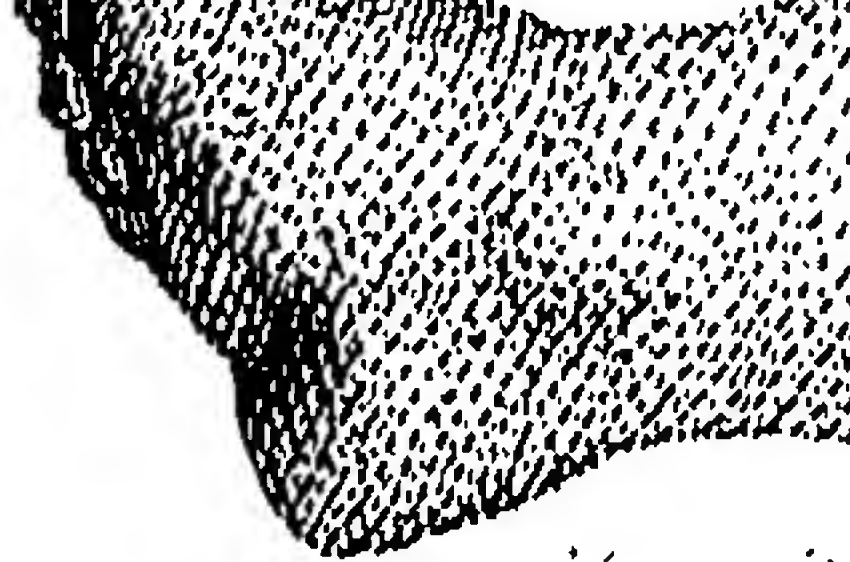
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Chinese

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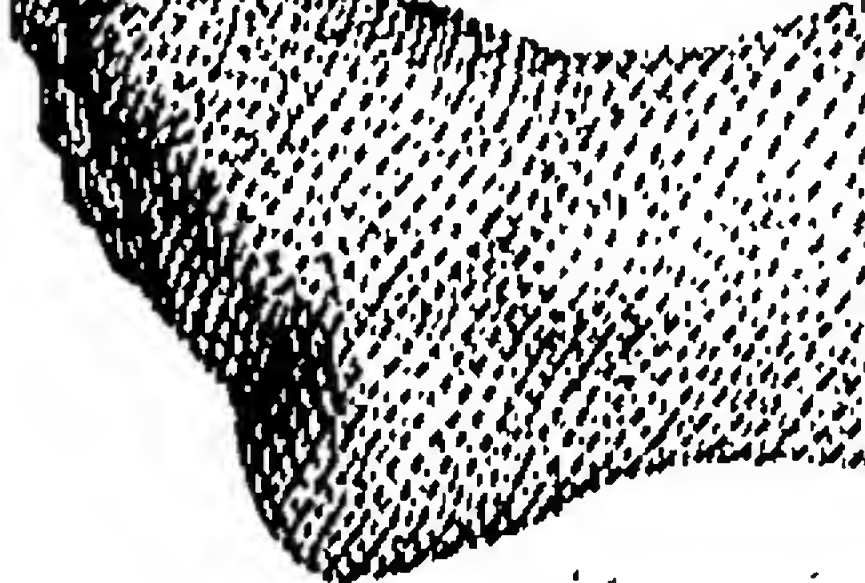
ners.

Chinese

has be

This

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from c
the exp
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ductive
superio

for *grace is not in her*
nance.

While the party o
tifying their strong s
the surrounding obje

return
fore t
heavy
overse
tery .c

rounded off, and the
the suspending cord
of an uniform piece
rendered invisible, b

VOL. I.

the
prec
may
Th
curio

emits its colourless flow
pose of reproduction,
tion; while the hyssop
short herbaceous stem,

It, is
tree, a
come
stem o
This

•

teracting its operation.

While the party
subjects before them
tion was quickly call
them there, by the

best to
only a s
and cou
To this
size, and

were found, who had
who had quitted the
mation that the na
tended with no pec
vessels of the size th

for them

board

were s

govern

riosity.

arm of his patient,
to it; then raising
with the other three
with only one, mo
backwards and forw

VOL. I.

taken
hended
from
off the
she pa

particular
circumstances
particular
The Y
penins

ever, on board Chinese
of their intended r
lands cut or engraved
the round form of v

tainings
of a shi
tion, in
Mediter

surrounding it. This
is accomplished by a
by Mr. Barrow. “
“ round the centre of

“ view

“ attra

“ the

“ the



and when
agreed
when
his ap
and six

pointing to the south
on the magnet's south
upon the northern one

The Emperor Caur

vol. i.

sure, the
effect of
sisting
stretch
which

companying plates.) (General chart (No. I.) of to it, is marked, beside rine barometer, and of

weath

perce

tong-y

nine l

fathor

more easily to be acco
but where no land wa
the dragon fly suddenl
in deeper water, quick

Efforts were made

and b
with
of ju
steern
In

interesting account
by Mr. Keate, from
Wilson. Captain M
happiness in the Pel
doubt, as less attain

ing a

new

own

ties w

and a

feet water. She passes
opposite the river K
Chu-san, is very low
brought down by the
mouth of which and
shallow. The land is
very fast; and it is
map preserved in the

VOL. I.

the Lion
as well
went on
Lion, v
double
here an

ty-two degrees forty
was thirty-five degree
Lion steered north by
the latitude of thirty
The water then began

North Latitude of { Cape
Cape
Staur

compared to a man
cartney and the abo
and the mountains
They were interspe
shore, highly cultiva
security of flat botton

barren, barren,
nating in
was dou
ing near
these tw

ter, and had in it a
other behind a sma
south-east side of t
Ya-ma-tao. The r
every bay along th

bluff
small,
northw
Shan-t
high r

tators. The three
ships sailed this day
peared to be rather th
sides were rounded o
summit of each stood
a barrow, or ancient

VOL. I.

in the
north-
foul, v
therefo
harbou

The bay, or rather
open to the eastward
entered from the north
distant to break of
that quarter. The

impede

A consi

low sea

strong t

sage bet

distance between them
ceed either from a
one part, or abjec
the respective disp
tablished for induc
ciety. Such are co

The
operate
with m
throne.
sense o

“duced to entertain
“the English nation
“from the behavior
“that the impress
“upon their minds

“ noc

“ was

“ effo

“ save

“ que

the occasion and
“ offered to a Chin
“ committed, whi
“ China, would h
“ the purpose of
“ their severity.

VOL. I.

sume,

“sume,

“smalle

“any pr

“viously

- “ him to forward t
- “ detect, and pun
- “ disobedience of
- “ danger or delay
- “ or to bring discr

boat on
thence.

“ off the

“ island

“ north

“ ground. This is
“ with a degree of
“ in proportion to
“ Kei-san was the
“ islands. It forms

from the
the ship
be in an
remain
for this p

a large inlet on
lying near it, for
ceived rising from
return afterwards
reef stretching ea
distance of two m

when

Thu
and sou
squadro
a little t
The de

returning from the
an immense number
also from the west
from the Lion's den
were seen exhibiting
up in the air. Fro

VOL. I.

- “ chain
- “ west
- “ mout
- “ fatho
- “ of T

public or becoming
be a safe retreat for
nothing is seen but
effect of a gradual
the interior mount:
inequality, and m

adverse
that acc
words,
vessels
much to

“ her. This gentler
“ with several atten
“ soon as he was s
“ pected Embassy,
“ Ambassador, and t

“ Chin

“ whee

“ water

“ wher

“ the contrast bet

“ of rose-coloured

“ The mandar

“ lish ships coul

dred and
hundred
rice, ten
ten ch

or loftiness. They
but chairs were
they were lifted
and admiration a
lous, conveyance

VOL. I.

He had
and was
He bore
upon the

Chinese armies, v
use, and generally
strength, as well as
prized. And, the
was sometimes pe

no mean
suspicio
tion wa
itself su

proximation. sometimes
in uttering Chinese
is not uncommon,
avoid mistakes in
terms used, the ne

Original
gether
ror's ha
Conc
liarly

“ tance, and by c

“ most distinguished

“ nions, wished also

“ send, might be w

“ monarch. Neither

“ acc
“ like
“ aro
“ sur
“ pla

- “ perceiving, sidew
- “ mirrors, accordin
- “ philosopher calle
- “ cellent astronome
- “ have made such

VOL. I.

“ the

“

“ ser

“ sea

...may be used.

- “ The next article
- “ ordnance used in
- “ are instruments of
- “ tible matter is thr

“ claye

“ try.

“ tal v

“ the h

“ very rarely obt

“ the masses of g

“ and most comp

“ In separate c

“ of two magnif

“ Europe

“ includi

“ sentatio

“ which

This de

to be the most com-
When the sea
of about thirty v
exhibited a curio
the towering mast

ment in
against a
by the fr
the injur

London lighter.
along each side of
box is shut up in a
corresponding to
an European vess

VOL. I.

East India
should be
she should
for Europe
in her re

.

the general purpo
sion even of any
government as tha
mature departure
Erasmus Gower th

“his Major

“while th

“at the co

“the first

“the near

would give part

“ other articles be

“ solely for the g

“ sary for the ship

“ that nothing of a

“ as presents to inc

should

“ appear

“ suing ;

“ Jeddo, c

“ deliver

- “ minute and p
- “ Japan, as it ha
- “ to procure a Ja
- “ purpose it wou
- “ persons as un

conven

“ in all se

“ kind we

“ ance, an

“ the Lion

“ tical observation
“ and geography,
“ by a manuscript
“ subjoined to the
“ very good harbo

VOL. I.

“ he was

“ scribed

“ mande

“ a few o

“ accoun

“ the Dutch. H
“ would give him
“ occasion, both a
“ hood, and the c
“ bassador had or

“ necessary

“ mander

“ to the v

“ should r

“ Embassa

- pressed with so
- “ ability of him
- “ might be forced
- “ could not foresee
- “ not aware, to de

“ necessary

“ mander

“ to the v

“ should n

“ Embassa

“ pressed with so f
“ ability of him to
“ might be forced,
“ could not foresee
“ not aware, to dev

“ diately

“ out to h

Applic
ter which
and it wa

attendants, accompanied by
junks. Proceeding
tide, they crossed the
neighbouring coast is so
able, at two miles

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